

ENGLAND STILL EXPECTS

THE anniversary of Trafalgar, October 21, is always a challenge to the spirit of England, for Nelson's immortal signal has become not merely an undying memory of our glorious past but a reminder of our present duties. "England expects that every man will do his duty!" How that clarion call rings out now across the confusion and frustration of our time! Reviving the memory of great days, it is a call to the nation of Nelson to be worthy of her illustrious hero celebrated by Swinburne in the famous lines:

*The music of his name puts fear to scorn,
And thrills our twilight through with sense
of morn:*

*As England was, how should not England
be?*

No tempest yet has left her banner torn.

What does England expect? Her estimate of the loyalty and capacity of the ordinary Englishman is surely not less now than it was when Nelson summoned his men at Trafalgar to do their high duty. No. The courage, devotions and love of England in the common man have been proved decisively in six years of suffering and glory. All that is not in question. What is in question, perhaps, is whether we will continue to display those virtues, no less in peace than we did in war.

Our country is facing a grave crisis in almost every branch of its national life. Wherever the Englishman turns he finds his country struggling—struggling with strife overseas, struggling with strife at home, struggling to regain her world trade and provide new life and opportunities for those coming out of the armed forces.

THE vast plan for guiding a nation long at war back into the ways of peace goes forward—but so slowly that it appears to stand still. Consequently, a sense of frustration is manifest in every man or woman anxious to be in civilian life again.

Every freedom-loving man in this country finds himself thwarted and hindered by controls, regulations, shortages. The necessities of life are in short supply, and every home knows how difficult it is to make the

rations go round. Although blackout and bombs have gone, we know that the coming winter will be hard.

We have to live an austere and even ascetic life with close guard upon our spending in order that our country may be reconditioned and play its full part in peace; we can do this with the same enthusiasm as we prepared for war if we understand why. We need the Nelson challenge and the Nelson spirit to surmount the obstacles in our path and to bring England triumphantly into the new era.

ENGLAND expects that every man will do his duty in his workshop, in his office, in his business, at the docks, in the ships, on the railways, and on the roads. In these places toil the guardians of England's future. These are the decks of the modern Victory, and above those decks should float the timeless signal reminding men of their heritage and duty.

It is with the ordinary man—the worker at his bench or in his office—that so much of England's future greatness lies. Nelson's signal is now transferred to them because England will increasingly depend on their co-operation for the restoration of her world commerce. These men must have the vision of a land worth serving with all their zeal and intelligence, a land whose glorious past should be reflected in a fearless attitude towards the future.

England expects the same ventures from her twentieth-century sons as she received from their forefathers. They must cross the seas and explore the continents as intrepidly as their ancestors; and they must add glory in scientific wonder and in applied energy never before dreamed of. And they must achieve these new and finer glories not for their country alone but for the whole family of man.

NELSON's unforgettable signal flashes out now to his countrymen everywhere to give their best, to do their duty as if under the enemy's fire, to hold the flag high, and to match this tremendous hour with noble endeavour and achievement.

BABY KIWI MAKES ITS BOW

WHAT is believed to be the first kiwi chick born in captivity for almost a century has been hatched at the Hawke's Bay Acclimatisation Society's game farm in New Zealand. It is certainly the first to be hatched since the kiwi was declared a strictly-protected bird owing to the virtual extinction of the species. The kiwi is one of the few birds which cannot fly.

When this chick was hatched it was fully fledged and weighed 12 ounces. It was hatched by a male kiwi, which continued to sit on a second egg. So it is hoped, that in due course the chick will have a companion.

FAIRY GODMOTHERS, INDEED

MEMBERS of Luton Crescent Club for Girls have formed themselves into a team of "fairy godmother" voluntary nurses to help to give a little pleasure to parents in their town.

The members of the club, 360 girls over twenty, felt that parents who had no one to look after the children when they wished to have an occasional evening out together had rather a dull time; and to try to make

The parent birds are the only two kiwis legally kept in captivity in New Zealand.

Since the pair were brought together a close study of the kiwi species has been made, and the records of the farm manager form a valuable contribution to the scientific knowledge of this rare bird. The arrival of the chick, for example, has provided the only authentic information on the period of incubation, which is now established as 80 days. The egg weighs about a pound or nearly eight times that of the domestic fowl, although the two birds are about the same weight.

things a little easier for them, they have undertaken to look after house and children on any weekday evening, free of charge, with only one stipulation—the children must be in bed before they take over.

The scheme promises to be a great success, and Luton should take its many hats off to the Crescent Club for Girls for their enterprise and social spirit in meeting a real need.

Taste Names

AN American officer, returning home from England recently, ran over some of the taste-memories he would take back of things that private hospitality had enabled him to eat with pleasure here.

Devonshire junket and Cornish pasty were outstanding items; but with a little help, he might have made a much more extensive list of things now dear to the palates of his compatriots.

Some of these names, on the tip of the tongue, so to speak, are Bath buns, Chelsea buns, Bakewell tart, Everton toffee, Doncaster butterscotch, Eccles cakes, Ormskirk gingerbread, Banbury cakes, Cheddar cheese, Lancashire hotpot, Yorkshire pudding, and Scotch shortbread.

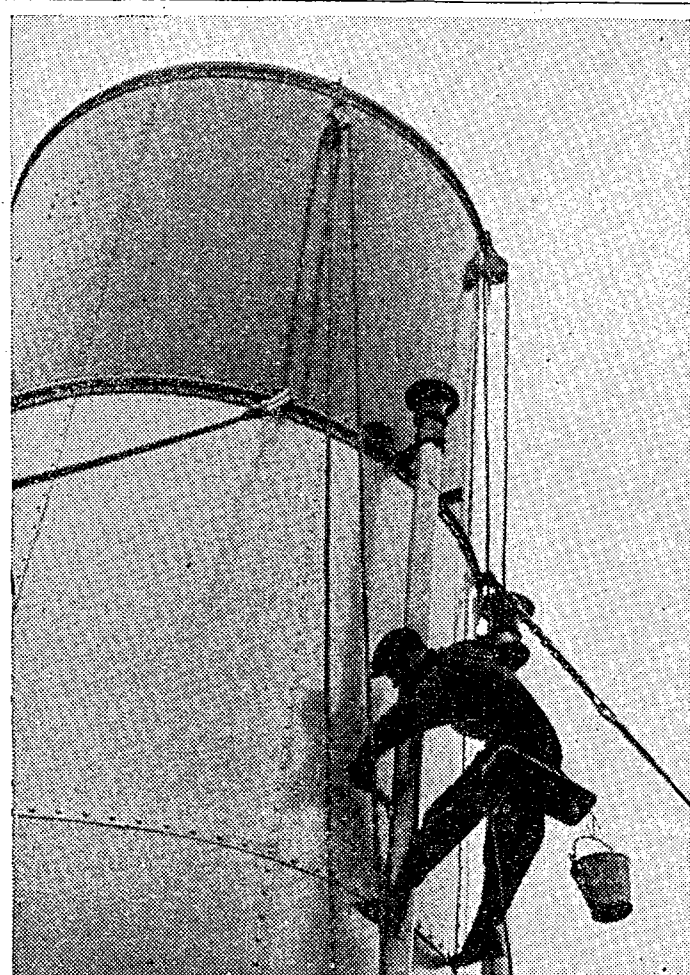
Other places give their name to sweets, confectionery, and savouries fit to find place in such a mouth-watering catalogue; and the recipes for some of them must now be known in many a home in the Dominions, Colonies, and Allied countries, whose sons it was our pleasure to entertain during the war.

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE



Demobilised

A symbol of the change-over from war to peace is this picture showing the funnel of the S S Isle of Jersey receiving its peacetime colours. The ship has been refitted in a London dock in readiness for resuming her regular service between Southampton and the Channel Islands.

OCCUPATIONS DURING OCCUPATION

BOTH at home and overseas the men of the British Forces are eager for useful work that will relieve the boredom of the time pending demobilisation. In this country, not only have some of them assisted in the harvest, but many have turned out all sorts of work from wireless sets to children's toys; and, above all, they have made a wonderful place of the camp in which they are quartered. Overseas there are other tasks to which they can apply their skill and energies.

It was in many, lasting forms of work that in ancient days the Roman Empire maintained the discipline, the health, and happiness of the long-term legions who, unlike our fathers, sons, and brothers, had to end their days, for the most part, in the distant lands, such as Britain, to which they were sent as armies of occupation.

Such armies were here for four centuries. The Britons of military age were enrolled in the Roman armies and sent abroad; to us came men not only from Italy, but from Spain, Gaul, Germany, Rumania, Sicily,

North Africa, and elsewhere, all proud to call themselves Romans.

These Roman soldiers were not only warriors; they were our first great builders. They constructed the Roman highways of which we are still proud; the roads and their bridges, as well as the fortresses, were all the work of these fighting men.

One of the mightiest monuments to Roman power anywhere found, the Roman Wall that runs from the mouth of the Tyne near Newcastle across Northumberland and Cumberland to the Solway Firth near Carlisle, a distance of 73 miles, with its towns, towers, and fortresses, was the work of Roman soldiers, completed in the short space between A.D. 122 and 126.

That is one way in which these highly disciplined long-term Roman soldiers occupied their time in peace. They left us the mighty, enduring roads, and they left us Christianity.

The Britons now awaiting demobilisation doubtless yearn to employ their time profitably as did the legionaries of old.

THE THORNY PATH TO PEACE

THE meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London have emphasised that the long and difficult road to Victory has by no means broadened into an easy highway to Peace.

Many meetings had been held, presided over in turn by the Foreign Ministers of China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and the United States, when Mr Molotov declared that a mistake had been made in agreeing that all five powers should take part in all discussions. The Russian interpretation of the Potsdam Declaration was, he said, that when framing particular treaties the Council should be composed of representatives of the States which signed the terms of surrender. It was the British and American view, however, that the Potsdam declaration allowed for other interested Powers being brought into the discussions.

On this difference of opinion the conference broke up. The matter had come to a head following disagreement on the Balkan question, Britain and America having found it impossible to deal with the Governments which Russia had recognised for Bulgaria and Rumania.

However, it may be just as well

that these differences of opinion should be realised in the early stages, for friendships that are worth while are not built on failure to recognise such differences and their causes. Friendships, indeed, are strengthened by a frank exchange of views coupled with a willingness to compose the differences. When the Governments concerned have fully considered the problems we have no doubt that the Council will meet again in a clearer atmosphere. As Mr Bevin said in his statement to Parliament on the work of the Council of Foreign Ministers, "For our part we shall certainly work in the same spirit of co-operation with which the countries united to pursue the war against our enemies."

Meanwhile, there is encouragement in the fact that during the London meetings agreement was reached on many points, and there was revealed on all sides a genuine desire for friendly collaboration in the interests of World Peace.

Japan's New Freedom

THE Allied demand that speech and thought should be entirely free in Japan, and that her "security police" should be abolished, led to the resignation of the Japanese Government.

The new Premier is 73-year-old Baron Kijuro Shidehara, who was Japanese Foreign Minister from 1924 to 1927, and again from 1929 to 1931, when he retired.

Baron Shidehara's policy as Foreign Minister was one of friendship with Britain, the United States, China, and Russia, and he opposed Japan's aggressive policy in Manchuria.

Baron Shidehara has now declared that the old order in Japan has been "discredited and demolished," and that Japan will follow the course of democracy and co-operate completely with the occupation authorities. He has stated that there are

a number of Liberal-minded leaders available in Japan, and that he is confident that it will take only a short time to reconvert the nation to the principles of Liberal freedom.

It has been announced from Washington that Japan's Institution of the Emperor is to be radically modified, the Japanese industrial combines broken up, and Shintoism is no longer to have State support in Japan.

Shintoism has long been Japan's national religion, and means "the way of the gods." Its followers believe in the sun goddess Amaterasu, from whom the Emperors of Japan claim descent. Under this religion reverence for ancestors and loyalty to the State are enjoined. In future every Japanese will have complete freedom in matters of religion.

Problems in the West Indies

IN 1939 a Royal Commission investigated social and economic conditions in the West Indies, and the following year their recommendations were published, but not their report. This was so outspokenly critical that its publication would have been useful for German propaganda. But the British Government at once adopted the chief recommendations and carried them out as fully as wartime conditions permitted.

The Royal Commission's report has now been published, together with certain documents, one of which is a recent report by Sir Frank Stockdale of his work in the last two years as Comptroller of West Indian Development and Welfare.

These reports point very clearly to the fact that, though much has already been done, there is a long, hard course to travel before conditions in the West Indies can become really satisfactory. Shortage of employment for increasing populations, wastage in national resources, limitation of land suitable for agriculture, poor housing and sanitation, inadequate services for the prevention of disease, and the need for overhauling the education system—these are some of the problems involved. The problems are the greater because most of the inhabitants are descendants of the slaves taken to the islands in the 18th century.

The chief assets of the people of the West Indies are their land, forests, mines, and the sea, it is stated; and the point is stressed that it is to the land that they must look as their main source of well-being.

The aim of economic policy in these colonies should be directed towards the raising of the standard of living of the mass of the people, says Sir Frank Stockdale; and he adds that this can only be done by developing productive activities.

Sir Frank Stockdale is now Adviser on Development and Welfare to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In this wider capacity he will be able to apply his experience over a larger sphere to these West Indian problems which we in this country now realise and are determined to solve.

MILK TARGET

A HUNDRED million gallons of milk in December. That is the target which Mr Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, has set for our farmers.

Last winter the monthly output of milk was 87 million gallons, and in 1941 it was 73 millions.

Our annual milk production now is 1200 million gallons, compared with 1079 million gallons in 1942.

The Changing of the Guard

THE traditional daily ceremony of the changing of the guard at the Horse Guards Parade has been resumed; but instead of the shining breastplates and red tunics the mounted sentries now wear khaki service dress of the old cavalry pattern, with swords, red-banded caps, and white cross-belts.

The black horses are there, however, as handsome as of yore.

WORLD NEWS REEL

WHEN an R.A.F. plane crashed recently in the Tyrol, six of its occupants were rescued from the top of the Vomper mountain, and two others, British generals, from the top of the 8000-foot Hochmisch mountain where they had landed after bailing out.

In the ports of Java the Allies have found stores of 1,600,000 tons of sugar. This has been added to the United Nations' pool of sugar. Britain's share will probably be about 500,000 tons.

From December, 1941, to September 1 this year, about 7,300,000 American troops left the U.S. to take part in the war.

Penicillin and other drugs were dropped from a Royal Canadian Air Force plane over Baffin Land after a typhoid epidemic had been reported.

China has 50 million homeless people, and two million war orphans.

This year's output from the Polish coal mines is expected to be about 30 million tons, of which 20 million tons will be for home consumption.

THE U.S. Congress have been asked by President Truman to appropriate £137,000,000 to once for Unrra to relieve suffering during the coming winter.

The type that was used to print Hitler's book, *Mein Kampf*, has been melted down and given to the new Munich democratic paper, *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*.

President Truman has given approval for the development of the scheme for linking the Great Lakes with the St Lawrence river, so that ocean-going ships may travel from the grain ports of Lake Superior direct to the Atlantic.

HOME NEWS REEL

TRAVELLERS wishing to leave Britain need no longer obtain an Exit Permit. A passport is all that is necessary.

A large consignment of animals which has arrived at the London Zoo includes a lion, a water buffalo, a puff adder, a spitting cobra, a leopard, a wart-hog, monkeys, and an elephant.

Over 14,000 British pigeons that served with the U.S. Forces have been returned to Britain for demobilisation.

At Clydebank a new all-metal lifeboat built by a Glasgow firm has been tested in a pool of flaming oil, enveloped by 40-foot-high flames. It came out safely, and the crew, covered by a fire-proof hatch, were also unharmed.

Since August Lancasters of the R.A.F. have transported 44,000 troops from Italy to Britain, and have taken back 30,000. Each plane carries 20 passengers and does the journey in six or seven hours.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

TEN-YEAR-OLD Cub Geoffrey Berry of the 1st St Albans Pack, has been awarded the Cornwell Decoration for exceptional courage and fortitude during 16 operations. Geoffrey, who has been suffering from three diseases affecting the lungs, nose, and throat, is now in hospital for what is hoped will be his last operation.

When the 1st Brentwood Scouts paraded for flag-break one morning at camp a jackdaw joined their ranks and, when the parade was over, it flew to the top of the flag-

Tsetse flies (carriers of the sleeping sickness germ, and a plague to cattle in Africa) were killed when cattle that had been sprayed with DDT insecticide were driven through a fly-infested area in Central Africa.

An electric torpedo which travelled through the water without leaving a wake was yet another secret Allied weapon.

General Papagos is chairman of a Greek committee which is to erect a monument in memory of British and Dominion troops who lost their lives in Greece.

THE urn containing the heart of Chopin, hidden during the German occupation, has been returned to its former place in the Holy Cross Church, Warsaw.

At Los Angeles a student pilot who was 83 made his first solo flight in a plane.

Girls of Havergal College, Toronto, have presented a motor ambulance to the Save the Children Fund for use by the Netherlands Red Cross.

For the first time in her history Norway will have a Labour Government as a result of the recent General Election.

The Hungarian Government has been officially recognised by Britain as well as by the U.S. and Russia.

In order to help maintain Britain's food supplies, all British troops serving overseas, except those in S.E.A.C., will from November 1 have the same rations as troops at home.

With a view to starting a regular British air service to South America as soon as possible, a survey flight is being carried out by British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Major S. W. Humphrey has been chosen Mayor of Lowestoft for the fourteenth time.

JEAN WILKINSON, aged 16, beat 40 boys in a fishing competition at Maldon, Essex.

All Bristol hospitals will in future include ice-cream as part of the diet for patients.

Squadron-Lieutenant Ronald Dingwall, of Brasted, Kent, who died on war service, has bequeathed to his wife the claymore (Highlander's sword) which was used by his fourth great-grandfather who was standard bearer to Prince Charles at the Battle of Culloden Moor in 1746.

Help with the Christmas mail will again be needed this year from boys and girls.

When two-year-old Michael Tietzen fell 40 feet from a balcony at his home at East Ham his fall was broken by a clothes-line, and he was only slightly injured.

CLEANING UP THE BATTLEFIELDS

WHAT happens to the debris of battle—the tanks, guns, other instruments of war, and abandoned stores? An answer has been given recently.

Salvage units on the battlefields of the Continent have collected scrap metal, stores, and equipment estimated to be worth £14,000,000—and this is said to be only a first instalment.

The war salvage is being shipped back, so that it can be put to good use—a modern example of turning swords into ploughshares!

Atlantic Airway

BRITISH Overseas Airways Corporation are now operating eleven services across the Atlantic every week. Seven of these are from Prestwick in Scotland, and four are flying-boat services from Poole Harbour in Dorset.

During the war B.O.A.C. carried 20,000 priority passengers across the Atlantic as well as 2,000,000 lbs of mail and 1,352,791 lbs of freight.

Rhodesian Memorial College

AN appeal has been made for funds to help to finance the United Kingdom organisation of Kingsley Fairbridge's Memorial College in Southern Rhodesia, where selected boys and girls from Britain will be educated. The college staff and the women who will look after the child emigrants (up to 700) are also being selected from this country.

Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout, has stated that the Boy Scouts' Association will grant up to £10,000 if a certain number of Boy Scouts are sent out every year, and provided that one of the college masters is a trained scoutmaster and a scout troop is run there. An anonymous donor has offered £2000, with a promise to double that sum if the girls are taught domestic science.

The honorary treasurer of the fund is Mr Julian Crossley, Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2.

PORTSMOUTH PENSIONERS?

SINCE the end of the seventeenth century Chelsea pensioners have been familiar figures in London life. These men, in their red coats, are old soldiers with no family responsibilities, and Chelsea Royal Hospital is their home. It was founded by Sir Stephen Fox, built by Sir Christopher Wren, and accommodates about 550 pensioners.

Now a proposal has been made by Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief Portsmouth, that the Royal Navy's war memorial should be a "Chelsea Royal Hospital" for the Navy, and that it should be built on Portsdown Hill, overlooking Portsmouth Harbour.

To provide thus for sailors who have reached the evening of life would be a very fitting way of paying tribute to the men of the Royal Navy who gave their lives for Freedom.

PROMOTING DENTAL HEALTH

THE Nuffield Foundation has made grants totalling £9000 a year for ten years for four university dental schools for dental research work. In addition, Dental Fellowships have been established to improve the supply of dental research workers and teachers of dentistry; also a few scholarships are to be awarded to enable dental students of outstanding ability to receive a more thorough scientific training.

FORD FARM

IN 1930 Henry Ford, of motor-car fame, started a farming experiment on some half-derelict land at Boreham, in Essex. It has recently been disclosed that in ten years the farm has yielded produce worth nearly a million pounds.

The undertaking started in a comparatively modest way, but later was extended until it covered about 5000 acres. All the farm workers shared in the profits, more than £147,000 being paid to them in ten years, in addition to their wages.

The CN farming correspondent who has visited this Ford farm at Boreham, writes: I can vouch for the excellence of the work done there. I found it well organised, and always the farm staff had an incentive to work hard and well. It proved the value of co-operative farming, with every worker a "shareholder."

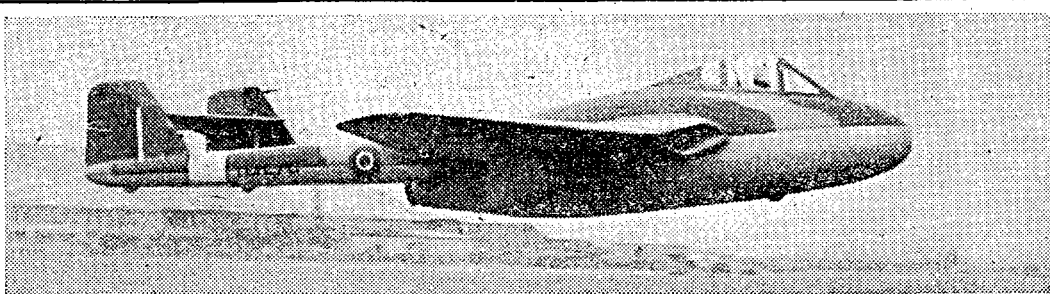
THE FIREBRAND

THE Blackburn Firebrand, a new aircraft soon to be in service with the Fleet, is a combination of fighter, torpedo-carrier, and dive-bomber.

The Firebrand, a low-wing monoplane, is the only single-seater torpedo-plane in the world, and although it is one of the largest and heaviest single-seater aircraft in service its specially-designed controls allow the machine to respond perfectly to the pilot's touch even when its speed is reduced to a minimum for landing. It can turn, roll, and dive quite easily even when carrying a torpedo.

Large flaps give the Firebrand extra lift for take-off and high braking effect for landing, while dive brakes of a new type limit the diving speed to 350 m.p.h.

It has a Bristol Centaurus engine developing 2500 h.p.



The World's Fastest Plane—the De Havilland Jet-Propelled Vampire in Flight

HEALTH IN INDUSTRY

ARRANGEMENTS for securing good physical and mental health for workers in industry still leave much to be desired.

The Education Committee of the Association of Industrial Medical Officers have issued a report in which they urge that all medical students should be trained to recognise that the daily occupation of a patient, the economic effect of illness, and the necessity of restoring earning capacity are very important aspects of everyday practice.

All teaching hospitals, the committee think, should have an industrial medical officer on the staff or available to instruct the medical students. They recommend, also, that a Diploma in Industrial Health should be established for doctors who desire to devote themselves to industrial medicine. Nurses and hospital almoners, too, the committee suggest, should receive special instruction in industrial health, and also factory workers and managers.

The committee state that University posts in industrial medicine are being instituted at Manchester, Durham, and Glasgow, and they suggest further appointments at London, Birmingham, and Liverpool Universities.

THE ANNOUNCER BUS

BUS DRIVERS in Blackpool are polishing their elocution in readiness for the Corporation's installation of microphones in the cabs of the town's buses.

As at a big railway station where a voice informs travellers where trains are to call, so it will be with Blackpool's buses. The drivers will announce the name of the street at each bus-stop, and the next stopping-place.

400 MILES OF CROPS

ON the railway embankments and by the side of the permanent way, allotments have yielded good crops for the men and women of the L.M.S. There are 21,150 plots, stretching for about 400 miles, and vegetable crops this season have meant more than £220,000 to the allotment holders. Many prizes and awards have been won, and the Headquarters Allotment-Holders Show at Watford raised £50 for the local Peace Memorial Hospital from produce sold.

UNDYING INSTINCT

HERE is an example of instinct, active and unerring after thousands of years. Recently fierce, unending battles between two high-spirited cockerels in his poultry-run prompted the owner to end the strife by turning one of the birds loose in his big garden. Late in the evening he went out to see what sleeping-place the bird had chosen for itself. There was plenty of cover from shrubs, gooseberry bushes, and so on, but the cockerel was not there. He had also ignored apple and pear trees, for they would have been easily climbed by cats. At last he detected a white blur in the top of a tall old plum tree, and there, laced about by slender new growth that no cat could scale, the fowl was safely roosting.

This was the first time this bird had ever been at liberty, yet instinct had urged it infallibly to the security which its ancestors would have sought thousands of years ago.

All domestic poultry are descended from the wild birds of Asia's jungles, where the presence of prowling beasts of prey by night makes shelter in the treetops a necessity. After a procession of the centuries the same instinct awoke at the first call of circumstance.

THE GLASS-EATERS

CATHEDRALS and churches throughout the country are having their stained-glass windows brought from hiding and restored to position. It is therefore officially requested that, while the glass is on hand, photographic records, preferably in colour, should be made of all that is historic and lovely, for inclusion in the national index of British architecture and the associated arts.

There is work here, however, for more than the photographer. Nearly all our precious old windows have been pitted and marred by an agency quite unsuspected a quarter of a century ago. Minute plants are the cause. It has been discovered that there are more than 20 varieties of lichens which slowly eat away the surface.

The only remedy against these vegetable parasites, experts find, is frequent brushing and washing, or the application of liquid mastic, which is a gum or resin derived from the lentisk-tree, a growth of hot lands. Now, while the glass is readily accessible, is the time to deal with it.

TREASURE ISLAND MYSTERY

OCEAN ISLAND, one of the Gilberts, is for its size the richest British possession in the Pacific, with abundant copra and phosphates.

Recently the Japanese naval commander and his garrison of 513 men surrendered this little treasure island to an Australian landing party. The Australians found the island clean and well kept, but the natives and six white men—2500 in all before the war—had vanished. It is known that some, at least, of these inhabitants were deported.

SUNSHINE AFTER SHADOW

AT a reception centre near Windermere there are three hundred children, mostly Polish Jews, who have been rescued from Nazi concentration camps. They will eventually migrate to overseas countries, but they are staying in Britain while they recover their health and catch up on the years of schooling they lost while they were imprisoned.

In spite of their having missed several years of schooling they make remarkable progress in learning English. Some of them can speak four or five languages.

The hostel where they live is run by a warden assisted by four or five senior leaders and a number of younger youth workers. There are also kindergarten teachers, nurses, and medical staff. The children are divided into groups in which their lessons, sports, and outings are arranged.

THE ROOK RIDES TO SCHOOL

A GRAVESEND schoolboy one day found an injured rook in his garden, and nursed it with such skill that soon the bird was able to hobble about, and more than able to hold its own with interfering cats. Now Joey, the pet rook, can often be seen perched on the handlebars of his young master's bicycle as he rides between home and school.

A HOME-MADE HOUSE

A LONDON couple have just moved into a new house which cost them £82. They are Mr C. J. Hancock, formerly employed by the Wandsworth Borough Council, and his wife, who were bombed out of their London home and built a new one at Clapham Common, with materials from bombed sites.

Thirty thousand bricks from bombed property were used by Mr Hancock in the building of the house, the only new materials in which were the plaster, cement, and window glass.

While he was working on the roof, Mr Hancock was hit by a shell fragment and had to go into hospital for six weeks.

It took Mr and Mrs Hancock a year to build their new home, and now they are installed in it and are happy and comfortable.

We fancy that this resourceful couple must be admirers of Samuel Smiles's Self Help.

VIKING OF THE AIR

EXTENSIVE test flights of one of Britain's post-war transport planes, the Vickers Viking, have revealed that its performance is much better than was expected. Moreover, the plane created a new record by being in the air only seven and a half months after the drawings were made.

The Viking, seating 27 passengers, was expected to have a cruising speed of 210 m.p.h. at 10,000 feet. The tests have shown that it can cruise at 252 m.p.h., while consuming only 91 gallons of fuel an hour instead of the expected 106. Powered by two Bristol Hercules motors, each of 1675 h.p., it has a range of 1500 miles.

When peak production of this new plane is reached in about a year's time between 20 and 30 will be coming off the assembly lines monthly. The plane is already in big demand both here and overseas.



Young Germany Goes to School—a Picture from Luneberg in the British Zone



Goal!

By kicking the ball over the crossbar a Dulwich College player converts a try (three points) into a goal (five points) in a recent match against St Mary's Hospital.

SEARCHING THE REGISTERS

ALTHOUGH births, marriages, and deaths have been registered at Somerset House for over a century, before the 1830's the church registers were the only reliable source of such information; and when inquiries are made for details centuries old, parish clerks can usually answer them.

In London, one of the most perfect set of parish books is to be found at the church of St Giles-in-the-Fields, in Holborn. Here the Rector, the Revd E. R. Moore, has recently been asked, to search all his records from 1740 to 1800 for every single entry about the Carter family, for some special purpose, for which the church will be suitably recompensed.

It is a heavy task, and he has to do it himself, for his clerk left during the war. But at least the records, which go back to 1509, are in grand condition and beautifully written, the earliest

being in ancient English script, but in easier "copperplate" towards the close of the 17th century.

A bomb fell in St Giles's churchyard, but the records were safe in the strong-room. They go back far beyond the present building, which was completed by Henry Flitcroft in 1734, and has memorials to Luke Hansard the printer and John Flaxman the sculptor.

Another famous parishioner of St Giles's was Solomon Eagle, well-known to readers of Harrison Ainsworth's *Old St Paul's* and Daniel Defoe's *Journal of the Plague Year*. He was a Quaker, a well-known and quite prosperous music teacher and composer, who gave up his living to "prophecy" during the Plague, running about through the City clad only in a loincloth, "telling the people that it was come upon them to punish them for their sins."

The World's Food Problems

THE first conference of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is being held this week in Quebec. This organisation, as recently stated in the C N, was set up with the splendid aim of harnessing modern science to the task of producing an adequate food supply for all humanity.

Invitations to this conference were sent to the 44 governments who took part in the interim commission on food and agriculture. The delegates at Quebec this week are to organise the FAO as a going concern and to lay plans for its widespread work. The FAO will be the first of the new permanent international organisations to come into existence.

The FAO conference will in future be held every year, and between the conferences the Organisation's international secretariat will carry on the technical work of linking agricultural science with the modern science of nutrition. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries will all come within the range of the Organisation's activities. The Organisation will act as a centre for collecting from all countries information on scientific methods of food production and see that this information is widely distributed. It is expected that many of the world's leading experts on agricultural and nutritional problems will serve on the advisory committees to be set up.

The Victory on Trafalgar Day

ON Sunday the Victory will fly Nelson's famous signal again, as she did at Trafalgar 140 years ago.

The signal will be in what is known as the Popham code, a system of signalling devised by Sir Home Popham, an admiral of Nelson's day, and adopted by the Admiralty in 1803.

As the signal is raised ships in Portsmouth dockyard will acknowledge it by dipping their pennants in salute. Among those ships will be the *Implacable*, the only vessel which fought at Trafalgar now afloat. She was then the French *Duguay-Trouin*, and it was a shot from her guns which crashed into the *Victory*'s topsails.

The *Victory* was launched at Chatham on May 7, 1765, and commissioned 13 years later. French and Spanish ships had always been speedier, larger, and better armed than our own, and the *Victory*, 186 feet long, 52 in beam, of 2162 tons, and carrying 100 guns, was their inferior. But she was certainly not top-heavy, as so many English ships were, and this, although she had been afloat nearly 40 years, may have been the reason Nelson chose her as his flagship when he was appointed commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean. When the war with France was resumed Nelson hoisted his flag in the *Victory* on May 18, 1803, and a few weeks later began his wait for the French fleet. He did not set foot on land again for two years, when he went ashore at Gibraltar.

On October 21, 1805, Nelson's long wait was ended when the combined French and Spanish fleet of 33 ships, under Villeneuve in the *Bucentaure*, were met at Trafalgar. Shortly before noon Nelson hoisted his signal, and an hour later the ships were locked in battle. Soon afterwards Nelson fell mortally wounded, but before he died the French had been defeated. The *Victory* brought her admiral's body home and then carried on for her country for another seven years.

The *Victory* came to Portsmouth to spend a retirement crowned with laurels, and eventually had to be set up high and dry in the dockyard, where she serves the Admiralty still, flying the flag of the Commander-in-chief, Portsmouth.

During the past few weeks riggers have been busily restoring *Victory* to something like her old glory. During the war she was stripped of rigging and yards, which were all stowed away. Now she is trimmed again, with yards and rigging set, and ready to fly once more Nelson's "Order of the Day."

SECRET REMEDY

ONE of the most closely guarded secrets of the war in the Far East was Tsutsugamushi, a mite-borne vaccine for the treatment of scrub typhus, a virulent disease which disabled many of our troops.

It was not until March this year that a successful remedial vaccine was finally discovered. Large scale production was at once organised by the Ministry of Supply, and thousands of British troops who might have become victims of the disease were saved by inoculation.

The EDITOR'S TABLE

The True Healer

IN an address at Westminster Hospital Medical School the other day, the Archbishop of Canterbury said that a doctor's work had its place side by side with that of a priest; and that he believed that, in the end, what patients looked for far more than medical skill was something stable about a man who ministered to them, in the sense of a wholeness about him—that he had looked at life as a whole and had gained wisdom.

This, we suggest, is true not only for doctors but for other people—teachers, lawyers, public officials, relatives, and friends. If men and women have not looked at life as a whole and acquired some spiritual philosophy as a background, they cannot inspire the confidence which so many seek and need.

Wisdom has taught us to be calm and meek, wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes. The calmness born of wisdom can influence for good all who come in contact with it.

Thanks—and a Promise

OF all the celebrations in this year of *Victory* none is likely to be more indelibly impressed on the memories of more than 6000 London schoolchildren than the Thanksgiving Concert at the Albert Hall the other day.

A choir of 1500 boys and girls and 700 young dancers, all from LCC schools, expressed their thanks for *Victory* in the presence of an audience which included 4000 of their own schoolmates. The scenes expressed something more than thanksgiving for the past; the youthful enthusiasm of audience and performers alike promised much for the future.

JUST AN IDEA

As Anatole France wrote, *It is better to understand little than to misunderstand a lot.*

CARRY ON

True Riches

FREE-HEARTEDNESS, and graciousness, and undisturbed trust, and requited love, and the sight of the peace of others, and the ministry to their pain; these—and the blue sky above you, and the sweet waters and flowers of the earth beneath; and mysteries and presences, innumerable, of living things—may yet be here your riches; untorturing and divine; serviceable for the life that now is; nor, it may be, without promise of that which is to come.

John Ruskin

FULL STATURE

PATIENCE, kindness, generosity, humility, courtesy, unselfishness, good temper, guilelessness, sincerity. These make up the supreme gift—the stature of the perfect man. Henry Drummond

A MONSTROUS

THE Home Secretary and the Prison Commissioners have decided—with reluctance, they say—to set aside certain parts of Dartmoor Prison temporarily for the accommodation of some hundreds of youths awaiting places in Borstal institutions. The remainder of that prison is being used for military prisoners.

The Howard League for Penal Reform have protested against this decision on the grounds that Dartmoor has already been deemed to be unsuitable even for use as a convict prison, and is less suitable still for delinquent lads; that its isolation prevents

A Pearl of

THE greatest single factor which contributed to our success was morale. So said Field-Marshal Montgomery in a recent talk on the campaign in North-West Europe.

"A high morale is based on discipline, self-respect, and confidence of the soldier in his commanders, in his weapons, and in himself . . . High morale is a pearl of great price," continued the Field-Marshal.

Times of adversity give morale its greatest test, and such was the case after Dunkirk, when.

Under the E

MAIL deliveries will soon be speeded up. We shall express our appreciation.

A MAN has been a town crier for thirty-eight years. A good calling.

CRAWLEY is to have fifty aluminium houses. A bright prospect.

LADIES' hats are coming back. Being turned and returned.

SURELY everyone likes an apple tart, says a cook. We prefer it sweet.

PETER WANTS T



If gar are thi to the n

The Harv

It is the Harvest Moon! On gilded vanes And roofs of villages, on woodland crests And their aerial neighbourhoods of nests Deserted, on the curtained window-panes Of rooms where children sleep, on country lanes And harvest-fields, its mystic splendour rests! Gone are the birds that were our summer guests,

THE WORTH

THESE glorious things—words—are man's right alone . . . If men would but think what a noble thing it is to be able to speak in words, to think in words, to write in words! Without words we should know no more of each other's hearts and thoughts than the dog knows of his fellow-dog; without words to think in; for if you will consider,

JS PROPOSAL

normal cultural activities and human contacts; and that fog and rain prevent outdoor work for about a half of the year. The Howard League have asked the Home Secretary to reverse the decision and to consider using instead some Army or Air Force camps or buildings.

The C.N. regrets, with the Howard League, that such a decision should ever have been made. Dartmoor, with its sinister reputation, not to mention the dismal, forbidding buildings, is the last place in which to reform wayward youths and lead them to a better way of life.

Great Price

even our best friends believed all was lost for Britain. Another testing time is now at hand and, with the continuance of the high morale which carried us to Victory, we shall win the Peace.

Fast and Slow

ORD NUFFIELD thinks that the greater menace on the roads is the slow driver, not the fast driver who is more alert. But surely the chief danger comes from the driver who travels fast when he should be going slow.

Editor's Table

POCK KNOW YOUNG vocalists should pitch their standards high. But not necessarily their voices.

It would look odd, says a fashion writer, to wear a twelve-guinea hat with a four-guinea suit. Some people would look odd, anyway.

FOR some men the pull of the sea is strong. Some like tugs.

deners LONDONERS sit in the buses like stone images, says a visitor. Perhaps they are stony.

est Moon

With the last sheaves return the labouring wains!
All things are symbols; the external shows
Of Nature have their image in the mind,
As flowers and fruits and falling of the leaves;
The song-birds leave us at the summer's close,
Only the empty nests are left behind,
And pipings of the quail among the sheaves. *Longfellow*

OF WORDS

you always think to yourself in words, though you do not speak them aloud; and without them all our thoughts would be mere blind longings, feelings which we could not understand ourselves. Without words to write in we could not know what our forefathers did—we could not let our children after us know what to do. *Charles Kingsley*

The Main Stream

It is more important that young people should be put in touch with the main stream of the life of the community than be made self-conscious of an over-emphasis on youth, declared Miss Ellen Wilkinson recently.

How right the Minister of Education is! Young people resent being by-passed in the big things of life—and with good reason. The future is theirs, and they are entitled to be associated with all developments and trends.

Youth Movements should not be segregated from the workaday world, but linked up with it, as a part of a cohesive pattern. After all, youth played its part valiantly in war. Why not in the equally important days of peace?

SQUARE PEGS

LORD MORAN, President of the Royal College of Physicians, recently asked this question: Is the stimulus of competitive life, with its prizes to the successful, the right and only spur to bring the best out of people, or do they do equally well in national service?

Lord Moran partly answered his question by saying that men and women in science were happy to work, often at a poor salary, because they were doing work that they wanted to do.

We agree. The crux of the whole vocational problem, it seems to us, is to get able young people on to work which they like and for which they have an aptitude.

Square pegs in square holes, so to speak, will pave the real way to contentment and prosperity.

In These Troubled Days—

LET us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.

As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men. *Galatians*

Autumn Reflections

A MORAL character is attached to autumnal scenes; the leaves falling like our years, the flowers fading like our hours, the clouds fleeting like our illusions, the light diminishing like our intelligence, the sun growing colder like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives—all bear secret relations to our destinies. *Chateaubriand*

REQUIEM

A POWER is passing from the Earth
To breathless Nature's dark Abyss;
But when the great and good depart,
What is it more than this—
That Man, who is from God sent forth,
Doth yet again to God return?
Such ebb and flow must ever be;
Then wherefore should we mourn?
Wordsworth

Fifty Years of Motoring

THE recent rally of old cars at Blackwater, Hants, reminds us that it is only about fifty years since motor cars became familiar objects on the roads. It was in 1895 that one of the world's first automobile races was held from Paris to Bordeaux and back, and was won by a 4 h.p. car the average speed of which was 24½ kilometres (15¼ miles) per hour! This, too, marked the first time that cars were fitted with pneumatic tyres; previously they had run on solid tyres.

Motoring in those days was an adventure indeed, for there were no garages or petrol-filling stations and hardly any mechanics. The comic papers of the time were full of pictures of broken-down cars (small, coverless, high-seated affairs) being towed home by uproariously neighing—and triumphant—horses, while their goggled and fur-coated occupants (the ladies in thick veils) sat humped in disgust.

The first gas-driven engine was made in 1876 by two Germans, Dr Nicholas Otto and Gottlieb Daimler—the latter gave his name to a famous British make of car. In 1886 Daimler made a light engine driven by petrol, and this was bought by a French firm which began to manufacture cars in 1891.

England at first lagged behind in motor-car development because of a ridiculous law that all self-propelled vehicles must not travel on the roads at more than four miles per hour and must be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. Early motorists in this country often carried the man with the red flag in the car, and only put him out to walk in front when they passed through a town or village where there might be a policeman.

Among the cars in the recent Blackwater rally were 32 that were built between 1896 and 1904. Their continued ability to travel—though not without sundry coughs and sneezes—is a great tribute to the pioneers of motoring who constructed them.

MEN OF ARAN

THE people of Aran, island of storms in Galway Bay, continue that life-long struggle with the sea which thrilled the world eleven years ago in a film called *Man of Aran*. That film was a plain record of their lives, but it was a saga of ceaseless battle with the Atlantic.

In a recent heavy gale the men of Aran answered distress signals from two ships and put to sea at night in their lifeboat. Their devout womenfolk, experienced though they are in the wrath of the Atlantic, thought their men could never return through such a tempest, and on the beach that thundered with the gigantic breakers they knelt down and bowed their heads in prayer.

After a vigil of three hours they rejoiced to see the lifeboat's lights twinkling from the crests of the seas, and eagerly they ran to help her land. She was brought safely ashore to the slipway carrying the crews of the vessels Trumpeter and Ilfracombe from Milford Haven whom the dauntless men of Aran had rescued at the peril of their lives.

THE MAN WHO WROTE GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

Gulliver's Travels ranks with Robinson Crusoe among the favourite books of everybody's childhood. So simple and direct is the narrative that it is hard to realise that its author, Dean Swift, died 200 years ago this week.

Who, indeed, can forget his first encounter with this traveller, Lemuel Gulliver by name, in strangely contrasted countries, one of which, Lilliput, is peopled by men and women six inches tall, while another, Brobdingnag, has a correspondingly giant people. All sorts of absurd results follow naturally from these original assumptions, and the story does not seem fanciful or set in a world of magic, like a fairy tale.

Written For Grown-Ups

The curious thing about Gulliver's Travels is that it was not written for children at all, but for grown-ups. The author did not create it for entertainment, but for holding up to ridicule some of the ideas and the people he detested. How foolish, he thought, were most of the quarrels of statesmen and warriors; and, indeed, they appear so when we picture them in the behaviour of Lilliputians six inches high! And how little-minded are these grave party differences caused by breaking eggs at the big or little end, or by wearing either high-boots or low-heeled shoes! But most of the meaning of his elaborate satire has long since been forgotten, and we cherish this masterpiece only as a story "that holds children from their play."

The writer of the book was Jonathan Swift, Dean of St Patrick's, Dublin. He was born in 1667, and died on October 19, 1745. He has won renown as one of the greatest writers of English prose; but he was a moody man, soured by disappointment, whose last years were unhappily clouded by mental affliction.

Swift was born in Ireland and died there, but he was proud of his English parentage. Though of good family, his widowed mother was poor, and an uncle assisted his education. After graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, he became secretary to Sir William Temple, a retired English statesman. As a young man, the resentment he felt at his dependent position gave a

twist to his mind from which he suffered all his life. He became a clergyman, and, ever a zealous defender of the Established Church, he hoped to be appointed to a bishopric, but it was not until 1713 that he was chosen to be Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral.

In the meantime, he had written, in London, various books and pamphlets on religious and political subjects, the most famous of which are *The Tale of a Tub* and *The Battle of the Books*. His pen had been busy in party warfare, and his savage wit had gained him some enemies, though leading statesmen sought to enlist his services. He was never a prophet to speak "comfortable" words, and much of his bitterness sprang from his hatred of shams.

In his later years particularly, Dean Swift was obsessed with a fear of poverty, yet, though miserly with himself, he was generous to others. A gentle side of his nature is seen in his affectionate correspondence with "Stella," who was Esther Johnson, his pupil as a child in the household of Sir William Temple. Why they never married is an unsolved mystery. An Irish writer has recently suggested, however, that "Stella" was Swift's niece.

Opinions of Dean Swift

Opinions of the man and his work differ greatly. "Swift," said Horace Walpole, "was a wild beast who worried and baited all mankind almost, because his intolerable arrogance, vanity, pride, and ambition were disappointed." Said Thomas Carlyle, on the other hand, "By far the greatest man of that time, I think, was Jonathan Swift. . . . He saw himself in a world of confusion and falsehood, no eyes were clearer to see it than his."

Many of Swift's short, sharp sentences, pithy and direct, are frequently quoted, and perhaps one of the best known is "Anger is really but a short fit of madness."



THIS ENGLAND

Ploughing on a hillside near Barnstaple in Devon

AN AMERICAN'S LEGACY

THE annual report of the Pilgrim Trust, founded in 1930 with an endowment of two million pounds by an American, Edward Stephen Harkness, reveals how this great institution has been carrying on its noble work, one of the aims of which is the preservation of Britain's historical and cultural treasures.

The Pilgrim Trust has recently granted £2500 for the task of collecting and classifying the ancient records of two of the oldest church dioceses in the country, those of Llandaff and St Davids in Wales. These ancient church records—the raw material of history—have been lying scattered and sometimes neglected in many odd places, in danger of being lost for ever by carelessness or accident. That danger came very near in 1941, when Llandaff Cathedral was wrecked by enemy action and many of the records had to be dug out of the rubble. Fortunately, the most valuable documents had been removed the day before.

Now all these archives—those of St Davids go back to 1384—are to be collected and moved to the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth, where they will be classified, indexed, and bound or rebound. This will be a long and laborious task, needing the skill and care of many scholars and bookbinders, for the church records of all the Welsh dioceses are being collected, though it is only with those of Llandaff and St Davids that the Pilgrim Trust is concerned.

It is estimated that all these Welsh church documents will number over two million and will weigh about 25 tons. Many of the documents have never been examined by historians, and from the completed work of classifying them there will emerge rich material for students.

In another of its grants the Pilgrim Trust has turned from

History to Zoology; it has granted £5000 towards providing new labels to describe the exhibits in the Zoo at Regent's Park, London, and at Whipsnade, so that visitors may learn more of the characters and habits of the creatures they inspect. The new labels are to be durable so as to withstand weather and the washing down of the houses. Those on the outdoor enclosures will be of enamel, and on the indoor houses printed labels will be embedded in the cellulose preparation called Silktex. This work will be considerable, but it will greatly enhance the educational value of a visit to the Zoo.

Among the other benefactions of the Pilgrim Trust were: grants to training colleges for cripples and disabled people; social centres; libraries; mobile canteens; £3800 towards the Clumber Estate of the National Trust; a grant towards a Catalogue of Sources and History of Modern English Criminal Legislation—our criminal laws have served as an example to the whole world; a grant towards the production of a rich and beautiful work on English Medieval Wall Painting of the 12th century; and £1000 towards the Thistle Foundation of Scotland which is to provide dwelling-houses round a central clinic for people permanently disabled by war wounds.

Thus the Pilgrim Trust, by its wise use of the fruits of Edward Harkness's generosity, help to preserve a heritage for many future generations of citizens of Britain—and the world.

With the Night Mail

TRAVELLING Post Offices are again in operation on British railways after a lapse of five years.

For close on a hundred years these aids to the rapid delivery of letters had had their place on our railways, but in September, 1940, they were suspended owing to the difficulties of working in the blackout. Now many of them are working again let us follow a letter from the time it is posted in London one afternoon until it is delivered in some far-away village in the West Country at breakfast-time next morning.

The postman collects the letter from the pillar-box and takes it to the Post Office. Here it is dated by a postmark, and, with other letters for the same district, put into a mailbag and sent to one of the G.P.O.'s main sorting depots. Then the bag goes to Paddington Station by the special Post Office Underground Tube railway, and is quickly taken to the waiting train on an endless belt, rather like a small escalator.

Miniature Sorting Offices

The Night Mail train from Paddington to Penzance is drawn by a powerful engine of the Castle class, and consists of a number of vans and some special coaches bearing the words Royal Mail on the sides. These coaches have no windows, but each one is fitted like a miniature postal sorting office, with pigeon-holes and boxes, and mailbags on hooks all round.

Long before the train leaves, at 10.10 p.m., and throughout the 325-mile journey to Penzance, sorters are busy opening the mailbags and sorting the letters into separate bags for different towns and villages on the line of route. Each time the train stops at a station some bags are put off, and others for places farther west are taken aboard.

Perhaps our letter is in one of the bags which will be dropped off while the train is running at speed, and at the same time other mailbags will be picked up. This exciting operation must be timed to a second.

Collecting the Mail

The bags to be exchanged are placed in strong leather pouches, and on the train and at different points by the lineside there is a special apparatus to enable this to be done. The bag to be dropped off is knocked off an iron arm fixed to the train into a net by the lineside and is collected by the waiting postman, who takes it to the local Post Office for the early-morning delivery. The bag to be picked up is shot from an iron arm by the lineside into the net on the train, and then into the coach in the same way as a billiards ball cannons from one cushion to another. The picked-up bag is taken by the sorting staff on the train and its contents rapidly distributed into the pigeon-holes and then into other mailbags.

The sorters never stop. They sort letters at the rate of 70 a minute, so it can be realised that clearly addressed letters greatly help them in their work, and ensure speedy delivery.



Grace Before Meals

These five tots at Dr Barnardo's Home for Children at Kelvedon, Essex, realise that saying grace before their meal is a solemn occasion. More than 50 motherless children are in the Home.

A VALUABLE KENYA CROP

THE Kenya pyrethrum-flower crop for 1944 reached the record of over 6500 tons. That is a triumph, not for florists, but for health workers, for from the daisy heads very effective insecticides can be extracted. Before the war, for example, over 2000 kinds of house sprays, all with a pyrethrum base, were used to keep the American homes insect-free and wholesome. Farmers also use pyrethrum insecticides against crop and stock pests.

The war made the need for pyrethrum greater than ever. Allied troops campaigning in the Far East, and even as near home as Southern Italy, have used great quantities of insecticide, especially against malarial mosquitoes.

While the need grew, supplies were cut shorter, for the largest source of pyrethrum had been Japan, and Yugo-Slavia, another producer, had come under Axis control. The British dependency of Kenya remained the only important source open to the Allies.

It rose nobly to the occasion by increasing production, and last year's record was six times that of normal pre-war output.

Seeds, as well as flower-heads, have gone abroad from Kenya. At the earnest request of the United States 10,000 pounds of seed (and there are a million seeds to every pound) were sent to Brazil to develop cultivation there. Another 20,000 pounds went to Russia for the replanting of war-devastated Caucasian pyrethrum fields. Lesser amounts went to the Belgian Congo, Egypt, and various British dependencies.

What will happen to this greatly expanded pyrethrum industry after the war? We hope there will be no soldiers campaigning in the tropics, but the war against disease will continue and grow. The British Colonial Empire, for example, needs great quantities of insecticides for use against disease-bearing insects. And Ceylon is already planning to supply its Medical Department with insecticides from pyrethrum grown from Kenya seed.

A World Parliament For Workers

HISTORY was made when representatives of sixteen nations decided unanimously the other day in Paris to constitute a World Trade Union Federation. Sir Walter Citrine was unanimously elected as President.

It will meet regularly in Congress and will have an executive committee of 26 members. The American Federation of Labour is not yet affiliated, but the door has been left open for its admission later, if it so desires.

The first work of the Congress will be to consider a declaration

on representation in peace discussions, the view having been taken that the trade unions of the world should be associated with representatives of Governments in such discussions, in an advisory capacity.

Now that the organised workers of the world have their own international parliament, they should be able to make a valuable contribution to many problems which, hitherto, have handicapped world trade and the general welfare of the world's workers.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLONIES

OUR Colonial Empire is a problem which requires the deepest understanding, and few men are as qualified to speak with authority about it as Mr Oliver Stanley, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Government.

At a meeting of the Royal Empire Society recently, Mr Stanley said that he regarded the mandatory system of Colonial government as out of date, and that he favoured regional commissions. Now is the time, he

added, to consider what the representatives of the Colonies believe right, rather than what the experts at Geneva, or the new Geneva, may think is right.

Mr Stanley went on to say that the worst thing that could be done would be to try to devise some broad formula of self-government to cover all the Colonies; and he added that their respective economic and social development must not be worked out in London, but in the Colonies themselves.

BEDTIME CORNER

The Young Singer

JOHNNY made up his mind to be a famous singer after he had been to see a film about one. But his family only laughed when he told them about it. His elder brother Fred said:



"Why, Johnny, you've got a voice like a fire-alarm with a cold in its throat!"

Johnny was hurt, but he secretly decided to practise singing and give them all a surprise. Next morning early he went down the lane to the empty cottage, and, standing by the hedge, began singing.

Suddenly there was a shout of: "Hi! You there!"

Surprised that there was someone in the cottage, he saw an elderly gentleman in pyjamas at the window.

"What's all that noise about?" asked the gentleman.

"I—I was practising," faltered Johnny.

"Singing? I never heard such a horrible row!" exploded the other.

Johnny blushed with shame and disappointment and a tear rolled down his cheek. At that the gentleman relented. "Never mind," he said. "You see, I've taken this cottage for a few weeks' rest and I can't stand harsh voices because I'm a teacher of singing."

Johnny looked up through his tears.

"Will you teach me to sing?" he asked hopefully.

"Why, yes. Come to tea with me this afternoon," replied the gentleman.

During the weeks that followed Johnny said nothing to the family about his singing lessons. But one day he announced breathlessly, "I'm going to sing in a concert! Mr Williams is getting up at the village hall!"

Of course, the family were very excited.

Johnny was a huge success at the concert. His song was encored twice, and afterwards his brother Fred was the first to congratulate him.

IS BRITAIN FADING OUT?

ALMOST unknown to the general public, a Royal Commission is at work on one of Britain's foremost problems. It is trying to answer the vital question, "Is Britain Fading Out?"

In other words this grave question is: Are we growing smaller in population with fewer children in our families and, if so, what does that mean for our future as a nation; and can anything be done to put this right?

The main fact for us all to realise is that ever since 1870 families have tended to be smaller, and that by 1930 the average number of children in British families was two. In the ten years from 1900 to 1909 the average number of children born each year in Great Britain was 1,064,000, but in the years from 1930 to 1939 the average had dropped to 701,000. This meant that in 1939 there were only 14 millions of young people under twenty in Britain as compared with 16 millions in 1919. If this tendency is maintained it is obvious that by 1959 there will be fewer people in the vigorous period of life between the ages of 20 and 40 than there were in 1939.

Britain depends for its future on the maintenance of healthy families, and the parent of to-day understands his responsibilities even more than the parent of seventy years ago. Then, in a world of comparative security—at least for the middle and professional classes—large families were the general rule. This was even more marked among artisan and manual labourers' families. Our little island had more than enough young people to spare for those great immigrations into the British Dominions and the United States which have provided those lands with such virile stock.

Modern parents, however, see themselves faced by problems which did not greatly burden their grandfathers—housing,

education, cost of living, lack of domestic help, and the overwhelming fear of war and all the national and international insecurity which that creates. Should they bring children into such a world as this, and if they do can they adequately provide for them? As a consequence families are becoming smaller and smaller.

These facts need wise apprehension by every thoughtful man and woman because upon their reaction to them depends almost everything rich and fruitful in our British way of life.

The Commission, however, wants to ascertain more facts before it can give a judgment on the position. So it is asking 1,600,000 married women to fill in a simple census form recording a few elementary facts about themselves and their families, and from this sample census the Commission hopes to record some verdict which will be a help to the whole nation.

But it is clear already from the facts this Commission has recently published that the possibility of the British race in these islands decreasing in numbers is a real one. We are older in years, and there are fewer younger people among us than at any time for seventy years. Two great wars have killed off the flower of two generations among our manhood, and although the birthrate of the war years shows a remarkable upward trend there is no evidence that this will continue.

We care for our children, however, their health and education, as never before in our history. Families may be smaller, but they are healthier, and people live longer. We cannot be gloomy about the future of the British race, but we must be alive to all the problems associated with its future. An enterprising, vigorous people in these islands, living in prosperous, well-cared-for families is the primary foundation not only of our national life, but of much else that is high and honourable in the life of the whole world.

Swords Into Ploughshares

NEXT summer Britain is to have a national exhibition of design in clothing, household furnishing and equipment, office equipment, and civil transport. Its title will be: Swords Into Ploughshares: British Goods for the New Age.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, in announcing this a few days ago said that he confidently believed that the exhibition would demonstrate the vigour, freshness, originality, and skill with which our manufacturers are setting about their task of serving the home consumer and capturing a great share of the export trade.

British industry will look farther ahead than the next few years, said Sir Stafford. Its best designs in 1946 will constitute a claim on the attention of the world for years to come.

The national exhibition will also include tools, radio and television, toys, cameras, watches and clocks, pens and stationery, and musical instruments.

The Education of Germany

ALREADY the task of eradicating the effects of Nazi tyranny on the minds of youthful Germany has begun, and Miss Ellen Wilkinson, our Minister of Education, on returning from a six-day tour of German schools said that already a strong team of anti-Nazi teachers had been got together.

Field-Marshal Montgomery has said that great progress has been made, and from the beginning of this month all German children in the British zone would be receiving at least part-time education every day. The universities of Hamburg, Kiel, and Göttingen were also being opened.

The Americans, too, have made a good start. In their sector of Berlin alone they have opened over 200 special schools, ranging from kindergarten to intermediate, and in these both boys and girls receive a good modern education. Everything is done to direct their interests into fresh channels; apart from the usual school curriculum they take handicrafts, wood-working, drama, and art, and play every game under the sun.

In the past Germany held a very high position in the world of learning. But during Hitler's regime all educational bodies were under Nazi rule, and young Germany was taught only those things which the Nazis, with their peculiar outlook, thought they should know.

FINE FEATHERS IN LONDON

A POULTRY show in aid of the Red Cross is to be held at The Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

The Minister of Agriculture is to open the show, the first National Poultry Show since 1937. It is also the first time that this movement has devoted proceeds to the Red Cross, and is the poultry lovers' tribute to a worthy cause.

There are more than 130 classes of poultry listed, 57 for large fowl, 45 for bantams (those little, gaily-coloured, lovable birds with big hearts), and there will be classes for French birds such as the hooded Houdan. Among the many attractive breeds will be the Jersey Giant, Brahma, and Cochin, all of which have been less prominent during the war years, and will be eagerly sought by the fancier and breeder. But the old familiar friends will also be there, those friends which delivered the morning egg in the chicken house at the end of the garden—the friendly Rhode Island Red, the robust Light Sussex, and the aloof White Leghorn. They will probably gaze disdainfully on the gaily-plumed birds around and remark to one another, "Oh, yes, very pretty, I'm sure, but we *did* deliver the goods."

LONG PEDIGREE

MAJOR GUY ST MAUR PALMES, of Lingcote, York, who has just passed on at the age of 91, was the oldest surviving member of an East Riding family who can trace their descent back to the reign of King Stephen. There are records which prove that they have played a prominent part in East Riding affairs for 800 years.

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST

WHEN, following the defeat of Japan, Allied Forces occupied French Indo-China, they found that a nationalist movement existed among the Annamite population. However, by the good offices of General Gracey, C-in-C of the British occupying force, the Annamite leaders agreed to confer with the representatives of France about the future status of this French Colony.

Indo-China, in the south-east corner of Asia, is a land bigger than France herself. Of its population of some 29 millions, four-fifths are Annamites. It is divided into six parts, the protectorates of Tong-King, Laos, Annam, Cambodia, the colony of Cochinchina, and the territory of Kwangchow, leased by China.

At one time Annam, Tong-King, and Cambodia were independent kingdoms of which Annam, on the east coast, was the most important. French rule in this region began in 1787 when France assisted an Annamite monarch, who had been deposed in a rebellion, to regain his throne, and received in return two small islands fifty miles from the estuary of the great River Mekong. From this small beginning came France's first colony of Cochinchina in the south of the region, and from there the French extended their influence over the rest of Indo-China.

It is a rich tropic land of mountains, forests, and flat rice-fields; its soil possesses a wealth of minerals, and it is one of the greatest rice-producing countries of the world.

The ancestors of the Annamites are believed to have come from China in the second century A.D. and their language today is akin to Chinese. Other invaders in ancient times came from India, Burma, and Tibet. From India came the Khmers, who established the Kingdom of Cambodia and built the great city of Angkor, now a fascinating ruin in the forest. The Annamites, however, were and are the predominant people. They are described by those who know them as industrious and intelligent, good farmers, clever craftsmen, and quick to learn how to handle modern machinery.

Their religion, like that of the Chinese, is largely ancestor-worship. The more educated classes study the philosophy of

A Princess is Demobilised

A FAMOUS Belgian "Princess" has just been demobilised after being in the Royal Navy for five years. She is Princess Josephine Charlotte, a ship very familiar to travellers on the Dover-Ostend route before the war.

When Belgium fell she was taken over by the Royal Navy, and her first duties under the White Ensign were the bringing of refugees from the Continent to this country, among them being her Belgian captain of happier days. Then the Princess was prepared for action in Combined Operations. She carried assault craft and commando troops into Salerno, and also to the beaches of Normandy on D Day. But for a bomb hit she would have been present at the epic of Dieppe.

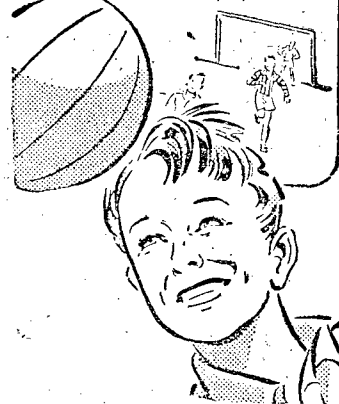
Since the war ended the Princess Josephine Charlotte has been carrying troops to and from the Continent.

Confucius, and in Cambodia and Laos Buddhism is the chief religion. Everywhere Christian missionaries have made headway.

The Annamites are a docile, peace-loving people, and have never, in the past, shown much resentment of French rule. France, indeed, has justified her power over the country by the growing prosperity of the people from 1898 until the Japanese occupation. The French have built railways, laid roads, established seaports, encouraged native industry, and the great port of Saigon is an object lesson in the way in which the best of Western civilisation may blend with the ancient East. Its hotels and restaurants remind one of some of the best in Europe, and it has a magnificent opera house.

Before the war Indo-China was a very progressive French colony, but the fall of France in 1940 and the over-running of Indo-China by the Japanese has probably caused French prestige to decline among the Annamites. To restore France's good name in this region and to satisfy the aspirations of the Annamite people to a joint share in the ruling of their own country, is the difficult task which confronts Frenchmen now.

HALIBORANGE is an invaluable Tonic for children and adults combining the three essential Vitamins A, C, and D.



He keeps fighting fit on daily HALIBORANGE

Youngsters need vital vitamins to keep them active and healthy. Give them daily Haliborange and take it yourself. This fine vitamin tonic promotes growth and builds up resistance to winter ailments. Finest halibut liver oil deliciously flavoured with juice of fresh ripe oranges gives Haliborange the vital vitamins A and D as well as vitamin C (the all-important 'fruit factor').

Each teaspoonful of Haliborange contains 1950 units of Vitamin A, 280 units of Vitamin D and 7 m.g. of Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C).

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HALIBUT LIVER OIL
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A DOSE IN TIME SAVES MANY A BAD COLD

Owbridge's

Lung Tonic for

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GIVES YOU MOST FOOD VALUE

Made by The Shredded Wheat Co. Ltd., WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTFORDSHIRE.

A Shock For Jacko



JACKO and Chimp were exploring the autumn woods. They came to a large hole. "Here's a snug, warm cubby-hole for us to eat our lunch in," said Jacko. "We could even camp out in it." At that moment the owner of the hole, a big badger, popped out, snarling wrathfully. Jacko and Chimp nearly jumped out of their skins and speedily made off to find a quieter camping-place.

AVOIRDUPOIS

"How thin you look!" exclaimed Robinson when he saw his old friend the grocer for the first time since he retired. "Quite likely," was the reply. "I don't weigh so much as I did."

Nature Posers

WHEN the rain fell, are you sure the newt knew't? What relation is a horse chestnut to a chestnut horse? Did you notice the primrose when it saw the gadfly?

All Ways Alike

WHAT word in the English language reads not only the same backward and forward, but upside down as well.

NOON

A QUIET RIDDLE

WHAT breaks, but never makes a noise? As children do who break their toys! We hear no sound, I'm glad to say, And yet it breaks—it is the day!

The BRAN TUB

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

The Late-Flowering Ivy. A faint humming overhead drew Don's attention. Glancing upwards he saw a great clump of Ivy; among its dark green leaves were many clusters of greenish-yellow flowers around which hovered a variety of insects.

"I never realised that Ivy had flowers before," remarked Don to Farmer Gray.

"They pass unnoticed by a great many people," observed the farmer. "Blooming in mid-autumn, when flowers are so scarce, they are very popular with honey-seeking insects. The green berries which will follow eventually turn black, and are then much appreciated by hungry birds."

Other Worlds

IN the morning Venus is in the east and Mars and Saturn are in the south-east. In the evening Mars and Saturn are low in the east. The picture shows the Moon as it may be seen at



7 p.m. on Saturday, October 20.

Tongue Twister

SAY six times swiftly—
Bridge's British breeches.

YESTERDAY'S EMERGENCY TOMORROW'S REBUILDING

Tens of thousands of the more skilled of war-time planners, designers, and craftsmen, and thousands of the Directors, Managers, Superintendents and Foremen in our offices, workshops and factories, were trained by the International Correspondence Schools. Since the first demand for more and still more efficient workers to meet the national emergency became urgent, the stream of men who, perceiving the country's need and their own opportunity, sought the aid of the I.C.S., has continuously grown in volume. Never before were so many new students enrolled for I.C.S. Courses as in the last six years.

The special requirements of war-work called for special instruction, which qualified the untrained for responsible duties. And now the vital needs of the fight to restore our home and export trade to full prosperity are bringing into existence revised and new Courses that will add to the world-wide fame of I.C.S. Training and help men everywhere to reach the higher ranks of industry and commerce.

The future belongs to those who prepare for it.

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Instruction centres also in Sydney, Wellington, Cape Town, Montreal, Bombay, Cairo, Seranton, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Mexico City and other cities.



TELEGRAMS

HERE is a telegram made up of the letters of the alphabet, each used once only:

Fix V doz. black qt. jugs
Wm. Pherry

Can you put together another one?

Doubtful Saving

THE new director called the manager into his office to say that he was very pleased to see that so many new men had been taken on since his own system had been installed.

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the manager, "I had to engage them to look after your system."

QUITS

"WITH no eyes to your face, it is plain,"
Cried the pince-nez, "a sight you'll remain."
But the watch said, "Likewise With no face to your eyes You're a spectacle, too, just the same."

The Children's Hour

BBC broadcasts for Wednesday, October 17, to Tuesday, October 23.

WEDNESDAY, 5.15 Down at the Mains—Jock Tamson's Welcome Home Party. 5.55 Prayers. North, 5.15 The Marvellous Legends of Tom Connor's Cat.

THURSDAY, 5.15 The Old Curiosity Shop (Part 2).

FRIDAY, 5.15 The Log of the Ark (No 6). 5.30 The Piper's Guild Quartet. 5.45 The Pot of Gold, a story. North, Welsh, and Scottish, 5.30 Wandering with Nomad.

SATURDAY, 5.15 Dobson and Young, talking as usual, and playing records.

SUNDAY, 5.15 The Kirkintilloch

The Children's Newspaper, October 20, 1945

Cooking Conundrums

WHERE were doughnuts first fried? In Greece (grease).

Why is an overboiled egg like an underboiled one? Because it is hardly done.

Which of the West Indies islands is a fruit-preserver like? Jamaica (jam-maker).

How many sides has a round pudding? Two, the outside and the inside.

CULTIVATED KENT

EXTRACT from a geography examination paper:

The principal products of Kent are Archbishops of Canterbury.

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Business Trip
Ten days at £1 a day and £1 (two shillings a day) besides.

Figure Finding
11, 1, 1, & 1=14.

H	O	S	E	S	H	O	W
O	T	A	S	T	E		
S	A	T	T	E	N	D	S
P	A	R	T	E	I	T	
I	C	E	D	D	A	R	E
C	I	T	U	R	G	E	E
E	D	U	C	A	T	E	P
S	A	T	I	N	E		
F	U	E	L	E	T	O	N

Barry has boundless energy

He's a lively little fellow—brimming over with fun. It would be difficult to find a more sturdy, robust boy at his age.

Mother is proud of him and has always kept a watchful eye on his health. She well knows that when needed, a dose of 'California Syrup of Figs' will soon correct stomach upsets and regulate the system.

It is the natural treatment for children—the laxative they like. 'California Syrup of Figs' keeps them regular, well and happy.



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"Bermaline"

Baked by good Bakers everywhere

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smile...



He's got that sparkling smile that mother loves to see! She makes sure that he keeps his teeth clean, healthy and free from discoloration by regular use of Phillips' Dental Magnesia, the one toothpaste containing 'Milk of Magnesia'*, which corrects mouth acid, so often the cause of dental trouble.

Children use Phillips' Dental Magnesia gladly because it leaves the mouth feeling clean, and they love its flavour! Sold everywhere 1/1d. and 1/10½d.

Phillips' Dental Magnesia
Regd.

* 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of magnesia.